

EXHIBIT “B”

From: [Michael Tracy](#)
To: [Vanderhoof, Brian](#)
Cc: [Payam Shahian](#)
Subject: [EXT] RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: Steven & Ruben Mironowski | Protective Order
Date: Tuesday, January 24, 2023 11:54:29 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Mironowski Steven Ruben - Protective Order with FMC revisions.docx](#)



I rejected most of the revisions as not necessary. We have hundreds of cases and unless there is a good reason, it is much more efficient to use the Model Order.

The issue with not wanting to label the document "SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" is that it appears Ford is just using this to designate documents from other cases as subject to the protective order without reviewing whether they meet the standard necessary for federal cases. Ford is required to review the documents, and if appropriate designate them confidential. Just because they were subject to a protective order in some other case does not mean they meet this standard. Nor is there any reason Ford can't simply label them "CONFIDENTIAL" if they are indeed reviewing them for this particular case, as any ediscovery tool can easily do this.

Also, I have not received either Fords 26a1 documents not any documents produced in response to the Rule 34 request. I did check Steven Whang's emails and he did not receive them either. I did receive the objections, and I'll address those once I have looked at the documents produced.

I will also re-iterate that Plaintiff's position is that the failure to disclose the names and addresses of Ford's witnesses precludes Ford from using any information from those witnesses on motion or trial, even if the information is provided to an expert. If you do not promptly comply with the obligations to disclose this information, let us set up a time to meet and confer on Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, as Ford does not have any witnesses nor evidence with which to oppose Plaintiff's claims.

Thank You,

Michael Tracy
Attorney

From: Vanderhoof, Brian <Brian.Vanderhoof@lewisbrisbois.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2023 12:13 PM
To: Michael Tracy <mtracy@slpattorney.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: Steven & Ruben Mironowski | Protective Order

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From: Vanderhoof, Brian <Brian.Vanderhoof@lewisbrisbois.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2022 10:52 AM

To: Steven Whang <swhang@slpattorney.com>

Cc: Yenok Tantanyan <ytantanyan@slpattorney.com>; Moe, Kelsey <Kelsey.Moe@lewisbrisbois.com>

Subject: RE: Steven & Ruben Mironowski | Protective Order

Counsel:

Ford's revisions to your proposed protective order are attached. We will stipulate to its entry in the form attached. Please confirm you are agreeable and we will forward a signed copy with the changes accepted.

Best,
Brian

Brian C. Vanderhoof

Partner

Los Angeles

213.680.5064 or x2135064

From: Steven Whang <swhang@slpattorney.com>

Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2022 6:46 PM

To: Vanderhoof, Brian <Brian.Vanderhoof@lewisbrisbois.com>; Moe, Kelsey <Kelsey.Moe@lewisbrisbois.com>; Efstratis, Paul <Paul.Efstratis@lewisbrisbois.com>; Sullivan, Taylor <Taylor.Sullivan@lewisbrisbois.com>

Cc: Yenok Tantanyan <ytantanyan@slpattorney.com>

Subject: [EXT] RE: Steven & Ruben Mironowski | Protective Order

Counsel,

We write this email to follow-up on the Northern District Model protective order sent to you below on December 6, 2022 (DaSilva v. FMC & Mironowski v. FMC). You have not provided your response to our proposal. Previously, the Northern District Court has already granted and entered two protective orders in Ford cases with similar if not the same issues as the current action: (1) by court order in the case of *Zwerling v. Ford Motor Company*; and (2) one based upon the parties stipulation in *Robert Avila v. FMC*, which Paul is a part of. As such, the Northern District Model protective order is sufficient to cover any anticipated confidentiality issues in this case. Attached are both of those stipulations.

Moreover, please do not delay the production of responsive documents because the parties have not entered into a PO as that would be improper especially in light of the fact that we have already offered to enter into the same model PO Ford has entered into in the past both by court order and stipulation. (*See DIRECTV, Inc. v. Puccinelli*, 224 F.R.D. 677, 690 (D. Kan. 2004) (rejecting party's objection to request on confidential information ground when party had neither moved for protective order nor established documents contain confidential information or that disclosure would injury party or any other entity). See also *Hill v. Eddie Bauer*, 242 F.R.D. 556, 562 (C.D. Cal. 2007).)

As such, Defendant cannot delay its duty to enter into a protective order prior to the production of discovery. Please confirm that your office will enter into the model protective order for the Northern District.

Steven D. Whang
Senior Counsel
Strategic Legal Practices
A Professional Corporation
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From: Yenok Tantanyan <ytantanyan@slpattorney.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 6, 2022 5:56 PM
To: brian.vanderhoof@lewisbrisbois.com; kelsey.moe@lewisbrisbois.com
Cc: Steven Whang <swhang@slpattorney.com>
Subject: Steven & Ruben Mironowski | Protective Order

Counsel,

Please see attached the model protective order for the Northern District of California. This case is currently in the Eastern District of California; however, the Eastern District does not have its own model protective order. Instead, we propose the use of the Northern District's model protective order with no changes. Please let us know if your client is agreeable to the attached protective order.

Thank you

Yen Tantanyan
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2 tdolin@slpattorney.com

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5 **STRATEGIC LEGAL PRACTICES**

6 **A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION**

7 1888 Century Park East, 19th Floor

8 Los Angeles, CA 90067

9 Telephone: (310) 929-4900

10 Facsimile: (310) 943-3838

11 Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

12 STEVEN R. MIRONOWSKI and RUBEN MIRONOWSKI

13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 STEVEN R. MIRONOWSKI and
16 RUBEN MIRONOWSKI,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 v.

19 FORD MOTOR COMPANY; and
20 DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

21 Defendant.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00675-JLT-CDB

STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER

22 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

23 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production
24 of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from
25 public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation
26 may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court
27 to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this
28 Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery
and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the

1 limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the
2 applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section
3 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file
4 confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures
5 that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks
6 permission from the court to file material under seal.

7 **2. DEFINITIONS**

8 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation
9 of information or items under this Order.

10 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of
11 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection
12 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

13 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House
14 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

15 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or
16 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as
17 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

18 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of
19 the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,
20 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or
21 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

22 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter
23 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an
24 expert witness or as a consultant in this action provided that no disclosure shall be
25 made to any expert or consultant who is employed by a competitor of the Designating
26 Party.

27 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.
28 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside

1 counsel.

2 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or
3 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

4 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party
5 to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have
6 appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which
7 has appeared on behalf of that party.

8 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,
9 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their
10 support staffs).

11 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or
12 Discovery Material in this action.

13 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support
14 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or
15 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium)
16 and their employees and subcontractors.

17 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is
18 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

19 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material
20 from a Producing Party.

21 3. SCOPE

22 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only
23 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted
24 from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of
25 Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties
26 or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections
27 conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a)
28 any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving

1 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as
2 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part
3 of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the
4 Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the
5 disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no
6 obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at
7 trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

8 4. DURATION

9 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations
10 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees
11 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be
12 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or
13 without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion
14 of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time
15 limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to
16 applicable law.

17 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

19 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this
20 Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies
21 under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection
22 only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that
23 qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications
24 for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of
25 this Order.

26 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations
27 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper
28 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to

1 impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating
2 Party to sanctions.

3 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it
4 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must
5 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

6 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in
7 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise
8 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection
9 under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or
10 produced.

11 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

12 (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic
13 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
14 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each
15 page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a
16 page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
17 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

18 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for
19 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has
20 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and
21 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be
22 deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents
23 it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents,
24 or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
25 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend
26 to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the
27 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly
28 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the

1 margins).

2 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,
3 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition,
4 hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

5 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for
6 any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the
7 exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the
8 legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item
9 warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the
10 protected portion(s).

11 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent
12 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the
13 Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material.
14 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable
15 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this
16 Order.

17 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

18 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a
19 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating
20 Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial
21 unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the
22 litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by
23 electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

24 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute
25 resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging
26 and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a
27 challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to
28 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the

1 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and
2 must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms
3 of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
4 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
5 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an
6 opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if
7 no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A
8 Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has
9 engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party
10 is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

11 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without
12 court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain
13 confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-
14 5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of
15 the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute,
16 whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent
17 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
18 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to
19 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if
20 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each
21 challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion
22 challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing
23 so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions
24 thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a
25 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and
26 confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

27 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
28 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose

(e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom

disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court

1 within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving
2 Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the
3 discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving
4 Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to
5 the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.
6 Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense
7 of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

8 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

9 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
10 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this
11 Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in
12 writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts
13 to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or
14 persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order,
15 and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and
16 Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

17 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE
18 PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain
20 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection,
21 the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil
22 Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure
23 may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior
24 privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), the parties
25 agree to follow Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) in the event of
26 inadvertent, unintentional, or mistaken disclosure.

27 12. MISCELLANEOUS

28 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any

1 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

2 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this
3 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to
4 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this
5 Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any
6 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

7 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the
8 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested
9 persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material.
10 A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil
11 Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court
12 order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to
13 Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that
14 the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise
15 entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected
16 Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 is denied by the court, then the
17 Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local
18 Rule 79-5 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

19 **13. FINAL DISPOSITION**

20 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph
21 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or
22 destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes
23 all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or
24 capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or
25 destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing
26 Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day
27 deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material
28 that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not

1 retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format
2 reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this
3 provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion
4 papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence,
5 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and
6 expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such
7 archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this
8 Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

9 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

10
11 DATED: January __, 2023

STRATEGIC LEGAL PRACTICES, APC

13 _____
14 Michael Tracy
15 Attorney for Plaintiff
STEVEN R. MIRONOWSKI and RUBEN
MIRONOWSKI

16
17 DATED: January __, 2023

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

19 _____
20 Brian C. Vanderhoof
21 Kelsey J. Moe
22 Attorney for Defendant
FORD MOTOR COMPANY

23 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

24
25 DATED: _____

26 _____
27 Christopher D. Baker
28 United States District/Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that
I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on
[date] in the case *STEVEN R. MIRONOWSKI and RUBEN MIRONOWSKI v. FORD
MOTOR COMPANY*, CASE NO. 1:22-cv-00675-JLT-BAK. I agree to comply with
and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand
and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and
punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order
to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.
I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this
Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
_____ [print or type full address and
telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with
this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective
Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____